THE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Cold-Blooded Murder of the Conductor.

Particulars of the Dastardly Deed.

The Rock Island Argus of July 16th gives the following account of the train robbery which occurred at Winston, near Cameron, Mo., on the evening of July 13th

on the evening of July 13th

The train was boarded at Winston by a gang
of men, while a number of accomplices were
already in different parts of the cars. A signal
was given and the robbers rushed ferward and
shot the conductor and made an effort to kill the
engineer, but the latter escaped in the darkness
and a stone mason, who was one of the passengers, was mistaken for the engineer and killed
instantly. Having secured possession of the
train one of them ran to the engine, steam was
applied and the train started over the track at a
furious rate of speed.

urious rate of speed.

The robbers then started for the express mes-The robbers then started for the express mes-senger and another squad started for the ears, when an order was given to the passengers to hold up their hands are give up their money and valuables. The men sent to the express car succeeded in knocking the messenger down and securing his keys. With these they opened the safe and secured all the money and valuables. Because there was not move concept, in the Because there was not money enough in the safe to satisfy the robbers they threatened to kill bim, but spared his life when he told them

safe to satisfy the robbers they threatened to kill him, but spared his life when he told them that there was no money in his possession. Before the robbers succeeded in robbing the passengers, a brakeman who had not been noticed by the gang, pulled the air brake and the train came to a stand still; this frightened the robbers, and they left the train and made for the woods. As soon as the passengers and what few train men remained recovered themselves, the engineer steamed up and started the train for the city. The passengers arrived here about 11 o'clock this morning, having been detained for some time en account of the washout on the other side of Davenport. Among the passengers Was E. L. Martin, of Kansas City, who gave the following additional account of the affair. The train left Kansas City at 6:30 last evening and consisted of six cars well filled with passengers, including a sleeping car. Supper was finished at a regular eating station, and nothing occurred to excite the suspleion of the passengers, including a sleeping car. Supper was finished at a regular eating station, and nothing occurred to excite the suspleion of the passengers or train men until Winston was reached, which was at 9:30 o'clock. At that place four rough appearing men got on the train with handkerchiefs about their faces to partially conceal their features. The first intimation that the passengers received that there was anything wrong was the cry: "All aboard." which appeared to be a signal. At that instant the four men as well as several others, who had come from Kansas City, and Cameron made a rush for the engine, and for the conductor, Charles Westfall. The firing was heard in front of the cars as well as on the engine, and the train was put in motion at 40 miles an hour. On giving the signal, two of the men made for Charles Westfall. The firing was heard in front of the cars as well as on the engine, and the train was put in motion at 40 miles an hour. On giving the signal, two of the men made for the first coach where the conductor was standing. One of them went up to conductor Westfall, and pointing a pistol at him, said: "You are the man I want." After saying this the robber fired a pistol, the ball striking Westfall in the arm, but did not prove fatal. Westfall attempted to run and as he did so, the robber fired twice at him. Westfall reached the platform, when a second robber fired a shot which killed him instantly. The conductor fell dead on the platform. He was wounded in several places, but the last shot took effect in the brain, producing almost instant death. Three of the robbers started for the engine with the intention of shooting the engineer and taking possession of the engine. The engineer seemed to apprehend that there was danger, as on the approach of the trio he started back on the engine and secreted himself in the tender. A stone mason by the name of Miller came forward from the baggage car while the shooting was in progress. The robbers mistook him for the engineer and shot him, the ball taking effect in his heart. Charley Murray, express messenger, was also visited by some of the robbers. He was knocked over the head and made to deliver the keys of his safe. The robbers ransacked the safe and secured \$500 in money, \$300 in valuables and a government bond to the amount of \$1,000. Murray was threatened with instant death if he eonecaled anything, but was permitted to live on informing them that all his valuables live on informing them that all his valuables were in the safe. The brakeman on duty, name could not be ascertained, as soon as he learned of the murder of the conductor, rushed through the train and informed the passengers that an attempt would be made to rob them. As soon as this had been accomplished the brakeman started forward, and when the second coach was reached the robbers entered at both doors with pistois in their hands demanding money. The brakeman pulled the CCC attached to the air brake, and soon afterwards the train stopped. The men jumped off the cars and made for the woods.

or the woods.

Mr. Martin stated that not more than fifteen minutes elapsed from the time of leaving Winston until the robbers jumped from the cars and made themselves scarce. The sleeping car portion of the cars and made themselves scarce. made themselves scarce. The slee ter locked himself up in the state

made themselves scarce. The sleeping car porter locked himself up in the state room of the sleeper and did not make himself visible until the train was near Washington. Conductor Westfall, who was killed, lived at Wilton, where his remains were left this morning. The robbers numbered thirteen, and only two of them had handkerchiefs tied over their faces.

A St. Louis dispatch of July 16th says: A generally accepted theory out on the road is that the robbers were professionals. One of them, the tallest one, was seen in Cameron all day, and could be tennified by several people, Men who have been searching for the robbers found where they had their horses tied in the woods, and say that in their hurry to get away they did not until them, but cut the halters and left them hanging to the trees.

DAVENPORT, July 18.—The following is express messenger C. H. Murray's story:

DAVENFORT, July 18.—The following is express messenger C. H. Murray's story:
We got our stuff at Kansas City, but on Friday night we had a very light trip of both money and freight, lighter than usual. We had seven bars of silver bullion weighing about 150 aplece.
At Cameron we worked the Atchison train, giv-

At Cameron we worked the Atchison train, giving and receiving freight at that station. At Winston the baggageman took on some freight, but no express business was done there.

We pulled out of Winston the conductor jumping on the head end of the sleeping car to go through the train for tickets, as he always does. We left Winston about on time. Conductor Westfal stood on the end of the car, as he always does, to see that nobody jumps on until after passing the platform station. Being in the express car I did not see what transpired in the coach, but a passenger told me as follows. n the coach, but a passenger told me as

man arose from his seat in the smoking or and approaching the conductor as he came along, said: "You are my prisoner." The con-ductor had not time to make a word of reply, when the stranger pulled out his revolver and shot at Westfall. The conductor recled against the seat and attempted to go out of the rear door of the car, when the assassin fired again Westfall managed to get out on the platform where he fell down and rolled off the car to the

ground.

After the two shots, the train suddenly stopped. We (I and the baggage man) were between two trunks in the middle of the car in conversation at the time the reports were heard.

Just after the train stopped Baggageman Stamper stepped to the north side door to see what was the matter. The door was open to admit of ventilation. With no warning he was grabbed by the legs by four men. If the men were vertilation. With no warning he was grabbed by the legs by four men. If the men were masked they had only false beards and mustaches. I could not see clearly enough to distinguish. The spokesman said, "Come out, you son of a b—h, come out." At this they pulled him out. When the baggageman was on the ground the robbers told him if he moved or spoke they would shoot him.

The robbers then shot into the express car twice knowing retty well what was coming.

The robbers then shot into the express car twice, knowing pretty well what was coming, I had concealed myself behind two sample tranks. The four men then jumped into our car and put out the lights. As they did this, I got out of my place and went over toward the locomotive end of the car. The robbers were looking for me, as they said repeatedly, "Where is the son of a—! Shoot the cuss!" The men thinking probably I had run out, left the car for the time.

I jumped up and went and barred the end doe I jumped up and went and barred the end door next to the smoking car, and shut the south side door. Then I barred the door next to the engine. There was some firing done at the car while I was locking the doors, but how many shots I don't remember. One ball went through the door, missing me by about three inches Soon after the men first got in the car the train was put in motion. The baggageman, who had been jerked out, jumped on the rear end of the sleeper.

After running from half a mile to a mile the After running from half a mile to a mile the train came to a stop. Then just as I was barring the north side door, the last one of the four, the road agents came to that side, rushed into the car and commenced shooting again. How many shots they fired I don't know, but afterwards we counted twelve builet holes in that end of the car which were shot on the inside. At almost every shot they would keep up the yell, 'Come out, you son of a ——.' I kept

my place, squatting on the floor till I thought they had ceased firing. Then I rose up and said, 'Here I am.' They grabbed me and burled said, 'Here I am.' They grabbed me and furled me around several times, demanding the key. I gave it to them One fellow went toward the safe, then turned round, handed me the key and told me to unlock it. I did so, at the point of four revolvers, threw the cover back, and leaned up against the side of the car. The one who appeared to be the leader pulled out of his coat pocket a sack, two feet long by a foot and a half wide. He took the money and all the contents of the safe and put them into the sack. While doing this he asked several times how much money there was there. I told him I didn't know, but there was quite a pile of it.

there was there. I told him I didn't know, but there was quite a pile of it.

Then he said, 'is, that all you've got! Give me the rest of it.' I told him that was all the car contained of value except the seven silver bricks on the floor. He replied, 'I want the rest of it or I'll shoot you.' I told him I hadn't another cent. He continued saying, 'You might as well give up. We've killed your conductor and engineer, and we are going to kill you, so get down on your knees. There are twelve men in this gang, and we've got full possession of the train.' I told him there was no use in banging at me, as I was a prisoner, and had or the train. I told not there was no use in banging at me, as I was a prisoner, and had given up everything. He then struck me on the head and on the back with his revolver, and the men left the car. The train was running while this work was being done, and it didn't take but a small part of the time I'm telling it

The French Family.

BY JOHN DURAND. August Atlantic The foregoing sketch of the French family, meagre as it is, may serve to explain both the repose and brightness of French domestic life. The secret of it lies in the solidarity of feeling and interests which its members enjoy. The large and small wheels of the family organization are adjusted so as to keep excellent time. Fathers and mothers, brough the wise provisions of the nupial contract, which anticipates the contingecies of a matrimonial career, are not harried by cares and duties, and have time to think, to eat, and to enjoy themselves. Their children profit immensely by parental leisure and freedom from anxieties. Children are not rendered precocious by "glittering genera-lities," nor hardened by neglect and the absence of sympathy: the boy has an opportunity to obtain knowledge without worrying about an unknown future, while a girl is not thrown too rudely back upon the changes of a situation which makes marriage, with us, a mere lottery. None of the parties forming the French family are floating about on an ocean of uncertainty, at once solicitous and reckless of the passing hour. It is a harbor of refuge at all imes, to all its members. In it the aged are sure of support in their delining years, while it is a retreat for he prodigal, whose sins are readily forgotten. The French family, in short, is a fold in which human emotions work more naturally for human happiness than is commonly seen else where.

Three Horses Abreast.

The American Express Company has introduced into New York the system of harnessing three horses abreast, after er are they sunk in slumber than the the fashion of the London omnibuses. moth steals into their abode and devours The change has been made on two of the wagons for an experiment, with very satisfactory results. The wagons are supplied with two poles instead of one, and each of three horses is attached to a separate whiffletree. This is found to be a decided improvement over the system sometimes used of putting one horse in shafts and another at each side. The harnessing is practically the same as with two horses, with two poles instead of one. The experiment is tried upon the wagons that deliver goods in perch raises the hive doors and gives the upper part of the city, not only because the loads are frequently too heavy for two horses, but to enable the drivers to make up for lost time with an increased rate of speed, when from any cause they are delayed at the start.

The Stone Age in Egypt.

Much interest has always been attached by anthropologists to the stone age of Egypt on account of its bearing on the antiquity of man. Hitherio the finds of stone implements have been purely superficial, but in March last Gen. Pitt-Rivers, President of the Anthropological Institute, discovered worked flints two or three metres deep in stratified gravel and mud near Thebes. The gravel had become so indurated in Egyptian times that they were able to cut square-topped tombs supported by square pillars in it, and have remained in their original condition to this day. Some of the im-plements were chiseled out of the gravel in the sides of these tombs.

Clerical Oratory.

August Atlantic.

Why do not our preachers study oraory? As preachers, not pastors, their business is to work a certain effect, and helps to its production it should be a part of their education to learn. I presume I shall not be misunderstood to mean the effect of displaying self, and winning admiration for personal gifts. What the true preacher seeks to do is to infrom the intellect with Christian truth; to stir the heart, and thereby influence the will, of his hearers. the sermons annually preached are, so far as human insight goes, a waste of labor and breath. Two things partly account for this: one is that a majority of the men set to preach are out of their real vocation.—good pastors they may be, but fit preachers they are not; another is that those with more aptitude for preaching do not yet understand the means to be employed to attain their object.

Sometimes the preacher has some conception of the needs of human na ture, and knows that the truest truths fail to move when put before men in a dull, dry way: perhaps he does his bes to acquire a good style, and succeeds in making an ably-written discourse. But when he comes into his pulpit to give it to his people, where is the impression it should produce? What becomes of his choice words, his considered sentences? There they lie upon the page he holds: he proceeds to read them. Why do they fail of any result? It is for want of delivery, of the oratorical art of making mere words "tell." faithful effort goes for little; he seems to his hearers to be reading something to them, as he is, -not to be speaking to them from the heart.

"Is your wife a Democrat or a Repubasked one citizen to another, in a store, recently. "She's neither," was the prompt response, and then, glancng cautiously around, and sinking his voice to a hoarse whisper, he exclaimed "She's a Home Ruler."

One reason why people do not visi stores that do not advertise is because they do not wish to disturb the boy who is reading a novel behind the counter.

Time is money and money is time, for when you give twenty-five cents to a couple of tramps it is a quarter to two.

Incentors Contrivances.

Philadelphia Saturday Night The smallest engine in the world is now in the possession of John Penn, in Greenwich, England, the eminent maker of great engines. It will stand on a three-penny piece. It really covers less space, for its base plate measures only three-eighths of an inch by three tenths. So small are some of the parts that they require a powerful magnifying glass to see their form. The whole weight of the model is less than a three-penny piece. It works admirably, and when working its crank-shaft performs an almost incredible number of revolutions

in a minute. A library in the museum at Cassel, Germany is made from five hundred European trees. The back of each volume is formed of the bark of a tree, the sides of the perfect wood, the top of young wood, and the bottom of old. When opened, the book is found to be a box, containing the flower, seed, fruit, and leaves of the tree, either dried or imprinted on wax.

Human art and skill are chasing hard after nature even. If they never come nearer overtaking it than in the following effort of surgical science, thousands of maimed sufferers will still have cause o rejoice: A gentleman of Marblehead, Mass., who, by sad misfortune, had lost a large portion of the roof of his mouth. together with the soft palate, and consequently the ruin of his articulation and ease of eating and drinking, entered a friend's office in Boston, recently, and and presented for his inspection an ingenious piece of mechanism, invented and constructed for him, at the request of a famous surgeon, by Mr. Dudley, Sr., of Salem. It was no less than an entire roof for the mouth, with several teeth mounted thereon: also both a hard and soft palate. With this artificial substitute for the natural organs, the gentleman convinced his riend by actual trial that he could speak plainly, and declared that he could eat and drink as well as before his misfortune. He assured him that he would not take ten thousand dollars for the doctor's artificial work, and expressed much gratitude for the excellent service

of the skillful dentist. We thought the invention sufficiently genious by which the cattle were forced to draw their own drink, setting the pump strem running by their mere eight on a scale platform before the water trough; but the following contrivance of adjusting the two habits and manners of two species of creatures at the same time, so as to save life and property, is certainly much more ingenious-it deserves to be called witty.

A bee-raiser in New England is said to have patented an invention for the protection of bees from the attacks of at night and rifles the stores. rose out of his familiarity with the daily routine, not of bees only, but of hens. Hens, he observed, retired to rest early: bees seek repose earlier still. No soon moth steals into their abode and devours the produce of their toil. He has now built a stand of hives with a hen house above it The bees first betake themselves to their dwellings and settle them-selves for the night. The hens then come home to roost on their perch, and, as they take their places upon it, their weight sets some simple mechanism to work which at once shuts down the doors of all the hives. When the day dawns, however, the hens leave their roost, and the removal of their weight from the egress to the bees in time for their morns work.

Ancient Uses of Skins and Leather.

oe and Leather Repo ter. In these days of steel pens and note paper but little thought is given to the fact that our trade was among the first to provide man with an article whereon could inscribe the history of his times and hand it down intest and well pre-served for the enlightenment of future generations. Many have forgotten, or, perhaps, never knew, that the skin of animals and leather in its manufactured state, with awls and thorns for pens, comprised about the entire stock in tride of the ancient stationary store Skins most generally used for this purpose were those of the sheep, the goat and the ass. The Persians of old ployed them for writing their records, as did also the ancient Ionians. Buchanan found in India a copy of a law written on a roll of leather fifteen feet long; and many similar rolls are known to exist, some extending to the extraordinary length of 100 feet. Even fish skins were not despised. The Mexicans employed them also. Pergament, or parchment, as we now call it takes to name from its being first used by Eu-menes, King of Pergams, about 300 menes, ears before the Christian era.

It is said that the immediate cause of the introduction of parchment was a de-cision on the part of Ptolmey, King of Egypt, to prohibit the exportation of parchment from that country. caused Eumenes to incite his subjects to discover a substitute. Many writers old that Eumenes was not the cause of the origination of parchment, but of the improvement of the old membrana, or parchment of the inferior kind. ny rate, it is from introduction parchment or vellum that we date the irst step toward the modern form of

Membrana, an inferior kind of parch ment, was also used. In order to pre pare this, the skin was separated tween the hide and the flesh, and, working and rubbing with quicklime, was formed into leaves fit for the pur ooses of the writer. This form of ing material was extensively employed by the Hebrews and the Greeks.

THE HONEY BEES.

Bees have always been spoken of as from the pen of Prof. Agassiz shows some other good features they possess: The bee hive consists when in full activity, of one queen; several hundred drones, and many housand working bees. These constitute community by which a combined ing but what is more or less damaged. system of labor is carried on transcending in many respects the most complicated actions of man himself. Their structure shows no organ similar to those by which the mental functions are manifested in the higher animals in man. They have no brain proper, nor does their nervous system correspond in any way to that of the vertebrates.

A rather verdant young man, conceited and censorious, while talking to a young lady at a party, pointed to a cou-ple that he supposed to be in an adjoin-ing room, and said: "Just look at that conceited young prig! Isn't it perfectly absurd for such boys to go into soci-ety?" "Why," exclaimed his com-panion, "that isn't a door, it's a mir-ror."

LATE NEWS.

General News Summary.

The hurricane which passed over portions of Minnesota on the afternoon of July 16th was very destructive in its results. The town of New Ulm about 65 miles from St. Paul containing a population of about 3,500, was almost totally obliterated. It appears that two currents of air swept the valley simultaneously coming from different directions. Stone and brick buildings were razed to their foundations, and the air was fall of debris. The town and its suburbs are a mass of ruins. West Newton in the neighboring county of Nicollet was visited and a family of three killed. In the town of Severance, near by, the killed were Martin Frank, Joseph Killubo, wife and three children, and one child badly wounded, being the sole survivor of the family. In West Newton, a child of George Thomas, Mr. Loomis, and an old gentleman whose name is not known were killed. He was found with his hands clasped around a tree. In New Ulm, John Palmquist, Mr. Luorsch and wife and child, probably fatal, H. Tideler serioutly and probably fatal, J. Kuntz arm and leg broke and cut; George Fogel and wife, seriously: Carl Kiubel, M. Reitz, Jacob Miller, leg broken. Mr. Warner and wife, reriously: Mr. Nelson and William Shaepans, internally and very seriously; J. Schulenger, badly cut by glass. In the town of Milford, J. Pfifer. was seriously injured, and three other persons, the extent of whose injuries was not yet ascertained. The country is peopled almost wholly by Germans, many of whom were absent at Minneapolis at the time attending the Turnfest. The wires went down in Commerce river, and only meagre reports are given

Hon. Phineas W. Hitchcock died at Omaha July 11th. He was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., November 30, 1831. After receiving a common school education he entered Williams college, from which he graduated in 1855. Among his classmates were James A. Garfield and Senator Ingalls of Kansas. In 1857, he removed to what was then the territor of Nebraska where he opened a law and real estate office. In the following year he married Miss Annie M. Monell, daughter of Dr. Gilbert C. Monell, then one of the leading citizens of the territory. From the first Mr. Hitchcock took an active interest in political affairs, and always as a Republican. In 1860 he represented Nebraska in the national Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for Presidext. In 1861 he was appointed United States Marshal for Nebraska, and in 1864 was elected to Congress as territorial delegate. Soon after the expiration of his term in Congress he was appointed by President Johnson surveyor genral of Iowa and Nebraska, with headquarters at Plattsmouth. He held this position until 1868, when he returned to Omaha, and opened an insurance and law office. In the honeymoth, which enters the hives 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate The idea as the successor of General John M. Thayer, and served the full term of six years, taking quite an active part in the legislation of that

A terrible cyclone visited a portion of Minnesota July 14th. In the vicinity of Fairfield postoffice it was especially destructive. The home of Wesley Havener was prostrated and the family left out of doors bereft of everything except the clothes on their bodies. Nonof them were dangerously burt. Four out of five horses were killed outright. Next the storm took a wagon bridge of a single span, lifted it from its foundation, turned it over and dropped it forty rods down the river. Near the bridg stood a small blacksmith shop, which was utter y destroyed, and passing into the blacksmith's iouse tore it to pieces, hurling the man's wife and two children quite a distance from the ding. The mother and both children we dangerously injured. Next in the course of de truction came the stone building of Mrs. Geo. Fruin, in which she lived and kept a store and postoffice. She and her children and clerk remained in the house till the windows blew in. when they ran out and lay on the grass. They had scarcely got out when the building was blown to pieces and with all its contents scattered over the prairie. The next house visited was that of Henry Miller, which was unroofed, and the upper part of it blown away, with all the clothing, leaving the inmates the the mercy of the elements. Several other houses were blown down and destroyed, including a church. Not far from Carroll a house totally disappeared, and

two lives were lost. The Treasury Department at Washngton, July 16th, appointed Jas. Law, Itchica, N. Y.; James H. Sanders, Chicago, Ill., and E F. Thayer, West Mewton, Mass., a commission to be known as the Treasury Cattle Commis sion. The duties of the commission will be to investigate all cases of disease known as pleuropneumonia in neat cattle which shall be re ported to it, especially along the dividing line between the United States and Canada, and along lines of transportation from all ports in the United States to all ports from which cattle are exported, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the secretary with reference to the disease in order that cattle shipped from ports in the United States and foreign ports may be known and certified to be free therefrom. The Commission has been instructed to meet in Washington as soon as convenient for the purpose of adopting such regulations as may be deemed proper. The compensation of the members of the commission when actually engaged will be \$10 each per day and actual necessary expenses. The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a gold life saving medal to the famous Ida Lewis, now Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, in recognition of her services in rescuing a number of persons from drowning since the passage of the act authorizing such

The losses in New Ulm, Minn., by the ecent cyclone, as nearly as can be found out are as follows: Catholic Cathedral and Nunnery, complete wrecks, loss \$10,000; Hausman's brewery, completely demolished, \$12,000 to 315. 000; Ephie's block, complete wreck, loss \$14,-000; W. Y. Mallon, store badly wrecked, loss \$4,000; house demolished, loss \$350; Dr. Weiseke, loss on building \$350, loss on stock of drugs, \$7,000, residence, \$2,000; Duesman Buck's block, badly damaged, loss \$2,000; Schmacher's brewery, badly damaged, loss \$3, nodels of perseverance; and the following 000 to \$4,000; Esuke Buck, store completely demolished, loss \$3,000; public school building, roof off and part of the north wall gone, loss \$9,000; the Methodist, Luthern and Congregationalist churches are entirely domolished, losses ranging from \$20,000 to \$40,000, the largest losses sustained. There is not a build-

A destructive fire occurred in Syra cuse, N. Y., July 19th. The Weiting Opera House, one of the handsomest in the State, was mong the buildings destroyed. The total loss s \$460,000; insurance, \$275,000. On the same day a disastrous fire occured in Cincinnati, with a loss estimated at \$225,000; insurance, \$200,-000. At East Saginaw, Mich., a saw mill, a large quantity of lumber and other property were burned, with a total loss of \$160,000; inurance, \$75,000. At Irvington, N. Y., Lord & Burnham's hortfeultural buildings burned. Loss, \$40,000; insurance \$32,000. The Roman Catholic Presbytery at Roxton Falls, Canada burned on the 18th, and Father Larne perished

It is reported that Keene, Flood, Mackey, and others are rapidly organizing their new telegraph scheme, and that the work of building will be begun at once. It is intended

within a year to have an extensive service es tablished in all the principal paying points in the United States. All branches of business now performed by the Western Union will be different organizations. One special feature of the general commercial and telegraph department will be a system of receiving and trans mitting night messages, which will be dropped in the postoffice as soon as received, and for

which an unparalleled low rate will be charged. A Winona, Minn., special of July 18 says: Paul Hold, a Swiss emigrant, who had lately bought a farm in Eagle Creek valley, be came insane through the failure of crops homesickness. On Sunday morning, July 17th, he was found dead in the front room of his house; his wife and two children dead in the next room; three children dead in bed upstairs and the two oldest boys in a hay-loft mortally wounded. They were all shot in the head. One boy may recover. A revolver was found in the

The Pioneer Press advices, of July 18th, from Sitting Bull's camp within eight miles of Buford, say he is coming in, in charge of Scout Legare. Capt. Clifford has gone out to receive his surrender. The special says the Indians are almost starved; most of them are dismounted, and all are discouraged. Five chiefs and two hundred bucks, women and children are in the band.

The London Post says by an arrangement concluded between the German Telegraph Company, and the Berlin and German Union Telegraph Company, an independent cable will be laid from Germany to Valencia and thence to the United States. The cost is £165,000 and the capital will be raised by an issue of preference, the shares bearing five and a half per cent interest.

· Lieut. Ray, of the U. S. Signal Corps. sailed from San Francisco, July 18th, with nine companions on the schooner Golden Fleece for Point Barrow, Arctic ocean, where he will establish a station for meteorological observation. A house ready for erection, instruments for observation and provisions for three years are omprised in the outfit of the expedition.

Late advices from China indicate the recall of the Chinese Educational Mission established in Hartford, Conn., in 1872. The cause of this action is not clearly understood. but it is expected the boys will soon start for home. There are about 100 now studying this country, of whom 50 are in colleges or technical schools.

The new s of a boiler explosion come from Watertown, near Marrietta, Ohio, where the boiler of a portable saw mill was literally blown to atoms from a tank of water. Herman Brockway and Eugene Barclay were instantly killed. Isaac Johnson has since died, and Robert Alexander and Wm. Cornes are probably fatally ininred.

The army worm has appeared in de structive numbers in localities in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, its ravages so far hav ing been confined to the oats crop. Farmers should estimate and provide for danger from this source next year.

The log crop of the Mississippi and ributaries is being delivered at the mills rapidy. Not more than 40 per cent yet remains on the rivers and in the main booms, and these are being turned out at the rate of 10,000,000 to 12,-000,000 feet per day.

The wholesale drug store of J. E. Davis & Co., at Detroit, was burned July 20 from the second floor to the roof. Loss, \$50,-000; insurance \$35,000. A fireman named Thomas McQuoin was killed by the sudden falling of the roof.

Sitting Bull and about 200 of his peoe arrived at Ft. Buford, July 20th, an rendered their arms and ponies to Major Brotherton. The Government has accepted the sur rendor in good faith.

The Attorney General has given decision that the Commissioners of Soldiers' Homes have no right to bounty land warrants turned over to them as part of the effects of de ceased soldiers.

3 It is reported that the grasshoppers appeared out on the Dakota prairies and that the wheat is threatened. There is no very reliable information or confirmation of the report The total number of immigrants land

ed at New York from the 1st of January to July 16th, is 261,143. For the corresponding perio ast year the arrivals were 187,418. Tindolph & Co., grain dealers of Vin-

cennes, Ind., have suspended payment, and re-tired from the control of elevator A. Their liabilities are said to be heavy. There were 437 iron furnaces in blast

in the United States on the 18th inst. For the same date in 1877, there were but 250. The New York legislature on the 16th succeeded in electing Miller for the long term

to the United States Senate. A storm in Chicago, July 20th, did ome damage to property. One little girl was

killed by lightning. A railway collision occurred in Mass. chusetts, July 19th, by which three lives wer

Up to July 20th the Mrs. Garfield

Crime and Criminals. A special of July 18th to the Milwaukee

fund had reached \$13,2000.

ientinel, from Arcadia, a small hamlet on the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad, in Trem sealeau county, gives the details of the horrib murder of eight persons, and suicide, by an insane German farmer named Paul Hess. It seems that Hess was engaged in the field July 16th haying, and it being excessively hot, his mind was effected. Continuing at work Hess soon showed signs of violent insanity. He left the field about noon and started for home if to get his dinner. On reacning his house armed himself with a revolver and procee to the kitchen, where his wife and se children, ranging from two to fifteen years age, were seated at the dinner table. immediately attacked his eldest shooting him dead. The other children were so frightened as to be unable to esc and the insane father shot four more, ki them all instantly. His wife and the m of the murdered children attempted to sta usband's mad rage, but shared the fate children. The two surviving young ones ceeded in getting out of the house, but Hess secured an ax and quietly dispatched them also After completing his bloody work, he placed the pistol to his head and put a bullet through his rain. The crime was not discovered until the 18th, when a farmer, having occasion to visit the Hess farm, found one of the sons, who had been struck with the axe, still alive. It was he that related the above horrible story. was always a peaceable man, and well known in Trempeauleau county for his amiable dispo-sition. Medical aid has been secured for the wounded boy, but it is doubtful if he can live as his head is split open.

A Fort Smith Special of July 18th., says Greenleaf, near Ft. Gibson, in the Chero kee Nation, a point about 50 miles west of Ft. Smith, was the scene of a horrible tragedy on July 16th. Creek and Cherokee Indians were having a barbecue preparatory to nominating their candidates for the ensuing election next month, and whisky flowed as free as milk and honey in the promised land. Two full blooded

Indians, Bill Lovell and Deer Track, became fighting drunk, and in their drunken frenzy made an onslaught on some of the party, and seven men were killed and mortally wounded carried on by the new management, but under Two men, Jim Satterwait and his father, were the first shot and had their heads completely served from their bodies by the crazed demons The murderers are at large, no efforts being made to arrest them.

Some weeks ago J. J. Dickinson, Jr. son of the late General Dickinson, late Adjutant General of Florida, had a difficulty with saloon-keeper named Beech, in Leesburg. It was apparently adjusted at the time, but was resumed by Dickinson a few days ago, when he took advantage of Beech and fired two shots from a double barreled gun at him and made his escape, supposing he had killed him. Beech is severely but not dangerously wounded. Dickinson was captured and loged in Leesburg jail, Florida. At two o'clock on the morning July 15, twenty-five armed and disarmed men appeared at the jall, overpowered the keeper. and shot Dickerson twice in the prison. They then took him outside and riddled him with

Antoine Vallee and Emmitt Jones, two roustabouts on the steamer, Lady Lee, quarreled on the last trip of the boat to Kansas City, and Vallee beat Jones badly on the head with a stick of cordwood. Jones swore he would have revenge, and July 16th while Vallee was sleeping in a hammock on the boiler deck of the steamer, he crept stealthfly up to him and put two balls from a 42-calibre revolver into his breast, killing him instantly. The murderer then escaped by rushing across another steamer to the levee, and at last accounts had not been captured.

Col. John G. Woods, 70 years of age, living alone near Gray's Summit, Franklin county was mysteriously murdered, July 17th. His body was found 30 feet from his door, with throat cut in two places. Two or three other knife wounds were found on his person. He was evedently murdered in his bed and afterwards carried out of doors, but by whom or for what motive is entirely unknown. He had some wealth, but lived alone, and it was not known by his neighbors that he had any money that evening.

James A. Atkinson, of Pemiscot couny, Missouri, was arrested among the islands of he Mississippi river in that region, July 15th, charged with murdering his wife and child, July 4th, and throwing their bodies into the river. The tragedy seems to have grown out of family troubles, Atkinson and his wife not liv-

ing together. The bodies have been recovered. The Las Vegas, N. M. Gazette has sositive information that "Billy the Kid," the notorious murderer and outlaw, who for several years has been the terror of New Mexican cattle men, was, on the 14th inst., killed by Pat Garret, Sheriff of Lincoln county. Garret had been on his trail for some time and on the 14th overhauled him in a cabin at Ft. Sumner and shot him dead. "Kid" is a native of New York city; his real name is McCarthy.

A Kokomo, Colorado special of July 16th, says: In a shooting scrape this morning, Joe Manning was shot through the lung and Dennis McDonald was shot through the thigh and was badly beaten about the head. Both men are in a precarious condition. Thomas Gilligan, Charles Madden and Thos. Lowery were arrested on the charge of committing the eed. Cause unknown.

A Santa Fe dispatch of July 15th ays that two road agents stopped a Japanese nauling with a team from Black Range toward Tombstone, Arizona, robbed and tied him to a tree, and then went off with his team. The Japanese escaped and notified the authorities of Sheriff and his posse surprised and killed both 19 men and girls were shut in a barn b of the robbers near Engleston. One robber was

vounded fifteen times. Among the indictments found by the Criminal Court grand jury in Washington recently, was one against Geo. W. Ingalls, fomer y U. S. Indian Agent at the Piute Agency, for presenting false vouchers, one for \$221, and one or \$184, in 1878. It is alleged that Ingalls is a defaulter to the amount of about \$10,000 to the Government. Ingalls is said to be somewhere

out west. Geo. W. Seward, a deaf mute, was arested, July 19th, in Philadelphia, while going from door to door soliciting aid to defend the assassin Guiteau. In reply to a question Seward wrote on a slate, "Guiteau is a Frinchman, I am

Frenchman. He is all right to kill Garfield." A horrible murder occured near Waupaco, Wis., July 14th. A shoemaker named Henry Braumer, was set upon by three men from Oshkosh, and pounded and kicked to death. The murder began by a fight started by O'Brien,

one of the three murderers. The Williams brothers, the Wisconsin outlaws, are entrenched in a cave in Eua Galla. near Durand, and are guarded by three hundred men. Governor Smith has been asked to call out the militia that they may be over-powered

and take without loss of life. The dead body of Thomas Barrick was found in Pacific avenue, Chicago, July 16th. The man is supposed to have been pushed down stairs by a colored prostitute with whom he had quarreled, and nearly broke his neck.

July 18th, burying twenty children under it who were gathering wood. Two were taken out dead, and one with both arms broken. Mabe M. Morrill, the counterfeiter. vito escaped from the officers at Morristown,

A building in Jefferson City, N. Y.

that was lately burned, fell on the afternoon of

Tenn., a few days ago, was struck by lightning, July 13th, while hiding in the woods to escape being arrested. A Tueson dispatch says that reports oming from Elpaso say that Gov. Ferrass, who was enroute for Elpase, was attacked by Indians

and thirty of his men killed on Wednesday, July Thomas L. Brayton, United States Deputy Collector of Internal, at Central, Pickens

county, S. C., was murdered, July 20th, by illicit At Red Bank, N. J., July 18th, a de structive fire swept away nine buildings, caus ber a loss estimated at \$75,000.

The town of Wallace, Mich., consisting of a saw mill and 25 buildings, was totally destroyed by fire July 18th. Fred Strodbeck was fatally stabbed by John Lytle, at Middleton, Ohio, July 16th

he murderer was arrested. The extensive oil works of Bush & Denslaw, Brooklyn, N. Y., burned July 18th. Loss, \$50,000.

A fire in East Oakland, California July 17th, destroyed property valued at \$40,

News from Abroad. TUNIS.

The announcement that a serious enagement took place near Sfax Saturday, July 16th, is confirmed. Most of the leaders of the revolt were killed. The result produced a great impression on the Arabs. The French commander at Sfax has ordered a disarmment of the natives and the delivery of the hostages and the payment of the war indemnity of 15,000,000

francs. He also requires that the inhabitant furnish the French troops with all the necessary supplies and holds that the population is responsible for any act affecting the safety of the

Dispatches from Sfax report that during the bombardment and capture 400 Arabs were killed and 400 wounded. South Tunis is very much disturbed.

A dispatch from Rome says that Bishop Schiaffeno will be created a Cardinal at. the next consistory. He has hitherto been director of the Aurora, the organ of the Vatican. A distinguished prelate will succeed him in the directorship. Arrangements have been madefor the circulation of the Aurora in the same: way as ordinary newspapers.

TRELAND.

The agricultural laborers in many parts of Cork, dissatisfied at deriving no benefits from the improved circumstances of the farmers constituent on the payment of reduced rents, contemplate striking for higher wages during harvest. The movement is gaining ground.

Patrick Egan has purchased the Dublin Irishman, thus placing the whole of the na-tional journals in Ireland under the control of the Land League.

ENGLAND.

A meeting calling itself a "Revolutionary Congress' was held in London on the night. of July 18th. Delegates from various parts of Europe and America, representing the extreme democratic party, identified with Herr Most, the imprisoned socialist, were present. About 7,000 attended, mostly workmen. Red flags were displayed. Mrs. Le Compte an American lady delegate, described the disappointments of small farmers going west depending upon the illusory promises of emigrant agents, and how the greatcapitalists in possession of the rallways oppress the laborers and raise the price of food in the scaboard States. Louise Michael, an amnestled communist, then spoke, and male delegates from America, Switzerland, Italy and Germany followed. Prince Kropeling, the Russian Socialist, applauded the assassination of several Russian generals. It transpired during the proceedings that the socialistic congress prohibited at Zurich is sitting

secretly in London Dean Stanley, of Westminster Abbey, lied in London, July 18th. Dean Stanley always spoke in terms of affectionate appreciation of his enthusiastic reception in America and the large proportion of American callers at the Deanery proves that the estimation in which he was held in America has not weakened. In accordance with this feeling Dr. Dudley, assistant Bishop of Kentucky, will preach the funeral sermon at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

A Berlin dispatch of July 20th says. he Nihillists are holding a conference at St. Petersburg under the very eyes of the government, which, although fully warned of the fact. are unable to discover their place of meeting RUSSIA

The Czar, Czarina, and Czarowitch. July 12th, without ceremony or important escort, went from Peterhof on a steam yacht, anded at the English quay, and drove in an pen cariage to attend mass at the Fortress Cahedral in St. Petersburg. The Siberian plague has made its appearance in the environs of St. Petersburg, and is spreading with alarming rapidity. Horses are dying by the score, and many persons are afflicted. The local authorities are helpless, owing to a want of efficient doctors, and the fact that the peasants sell the skins of the beasts which have died of the dis-

ease. The Kieff publishes a telegram from Seriorrow county, and on the 13th inst. the Ponitist, provience of Korsk, which states that steward of the property called "The Bolgin," for refusing to work, and that all were burned o death by a village mob setting fire to the ouilding. One person was arrested and con-

essed to his share in the crime The Sultan nas decided to commute he death sentence of the murderers of Abdult Aziz.

By an imiepal ukase, granted at the auggestion of Gen. Ignatieff on the second instant, the sentence of death passed on Hessey Helfmann has been commuted. Grand Duke-Michael has been appointed President of the Imperial Council, and Grand Duke Ales Grand Admiral.

FRANCE

The American colony in Paris held a neeting, July 13th, for the purpose of drawing: up an address of sympathy to President Garfield. The fete of the revolution was celebrated in Paris on the 14th. The whole city was brilliantly illuminated and flagged. Business was suspended. Italian Ambassddor, has presented letters of recall to President Grevy. t is stated that no successor will be sent to Paris. ITALY.

A dispatch from Rome, of July 16th, says: Six men have been fined and imprisoned for disturbing the funeral procession of Pone Pius IX, on Tuesday, July 12th. There was great disorder at the trial of the prisoners and and the court was cleared several times. The sentences were received with storm, shouts and hisses. A crowd of people numbering between two and three thousand cheered the prisoners on coming out of court, and followed them shouting: "Down with the clericals." The soldiers dispersed the mob, which reassembled at the office of one of the clerical newspapers and tore down the bulletin, and started for the Treal Road station to protect the King and Queen who were arriving from Naples, but a cordon of police prevented any demonstrations

"Pray, Brother A., what is the reputation of Mr. B., in your parish?" "Well, sir, all I can say is, that such is the esti mation of Mr. B., among us that when I read from the pulpit that passage in the psalms, 'Mark the perfect man and be-hold the upright,' the eyes of the whole congregation are not turned to the part of the gallery where Mr. B. sits."

The celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put up in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated and will act with small efficiency in either case. See adv.

Answer to a modest mail on — "Eloise' asks if we wife applish here poem on "The Waveleed the Refuler. With a smilet upon our facelet we reply yes

smilet upon our facelet we reply yes. Write only on onesidelet of the sheetlet. Eloise, and put on enough stamplets. Your poemlet shall have spacelet.

The extensive lard refinery of Ring & Sons, St. Louis, burned, July 18th. Loss, \$30, 000.

A fire at Ionia, Mich., July 18th, destroyed the Hackett block. Loss, \$14,000.

The people of a New Hampshire town are so fearfully lazy that when the wife of minister who, had just settled in that town asked a prominent citizen if the inhabitants generally respected the Sabbath and refrained from business, he replied: "Confound it, ma'am, they don't do enough work in a whole work in The people of a New Hampshire town

don't do enough work in a whole weel

A Fool Once More.

Detroit Free Frees.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of aliments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool cuce more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bothles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost metonly two dollars. Such Collections.